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## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: The declarations of the people against the administration of the Federal and most of the State governments—the deep sensation and embittered feelings of the contending parties as to the cause, must necessarily greatly deepen the interest which usually attends the meeting, and increase the responsibility of your honorable body.

But, while we have, in the confident hope that it will restore the country to its former happy and prosperous condition, abundant cause to rejoice over this peaceful revolution; yet we should remember that our fellow citizens of the administration party, with the exception, perhaps, of the officers and aspirants, although mistaken, as we believe, in their views, can have but one common interest with ourselves, and are rather entitled to our sympathy and conciliation than to our hatred and persecution.

Their fortunes have failed in their own hands, and under their own management; and it becomes us, as those on whom the responsibility has devolved, calmly to survey the position we occupy, and prepare ourselves with energy and dignity to meet the crisis.

As it is the part of wisdom to profit by experience, it is necessary and proper to refer to the causes of the revolution, and particularly where connected with our peculiar interest, the better to enable us to avoid the evil and embrace the good.

The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,) and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience. It was re-chartered by Congress, but vetoed by the President. The public money was then removed from its lawful place of deposit, in the Bank of the United States, to the local banks, by the President, under the plea that it was unsafe. This ground taken by the President, was disproved by a report from a committee of Congress.

The Senate of the United States became alarmed at these indications of violence and usurpation, and declared the removal of the deposits unconstitutional. The President appealed to the people, against both the Bank and the Senate—declaring the Bank dangerous to the liberties of the country—a monster of foreign materials; and that a better currency could be given by the local banks, without the danger; and that the Senate had done him gross injustice. The appeal was sustained. Nothing was recollected but his splendid and successful military career. Several of the State legislatures were filled by his partisans, who supported his opposition to the Bank, and instructed their Senators to expunge the resolution declaring his act unconstitutional for removing the deposits, or to resign their seats to more unscrupulous hands; and it was done. Some yielded to the servile act, in defiance of the journals of the Senate; and others, through a cherished though mistaken abstraction, abandoned their posts; which has impaired, and, if continued, will destroy, the most stable and valuable part of our constitution, and, in all probability, the government itself.

The House of Representatives could not but feel the influence of the will of the people concentrated in the executive. His power was tremendous enough to intoxicate the brain of a less philosophical chief. The fate of the bank was decided. The deposits were retained in the local banks, and recommended to be loaned out. Banks increased rapidly, and discounted freely. The disbursements of the government increased some fifty per cent., or about twelve millions of dollars annually. Property and labor of all kinds rose in price. Public works were commenced, and some completed, of vast magnitude; and general prosperity reigned, not only in this country but in Europe. Up to 1834, under the operations of the "bill of abominations," the payment of the public debt, mostly due to Europeans, filled that country with money seeking investment; a great deal of which was taken by our States, banks, rail roads, canals, and manufacturing companies, and returned to this country at a rate of interest higher than had been given by the government. Whether designed or not, this command and disbursement of large amounts of money, completely, at the time, covered the consequences of the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and gave to the country a hollow and factitious prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditures, some forty millions of surplus had accumulated in the vaults of the local banks. Upon a previous occasion, the President had advised a distribution; and, after a fierce struggle in Congress, an act was passed directing it to be deposited with the States; and, although his views had subsequently undergone a change, he reluctantly approved the measure.

Foreign capitalists, used to wars and convulsions, watched the operations of our government with a vision true to their interests; and, taking alarm at the attack of the President on foreign capital, his revolutionary spirit, and daring usurpations, withdrew their funds, in time, to a place of safety. The banks commenced curtailing, to meet the provisions of the distribution act. But it was soon discovered that it could not, with other demands, be met; and a suspension of specie payments ensued throughout the land. A tremendous and frightful revolution, in every branch of business, took place; and credit and confidence were shaken to the centre. Money became more scarce in both hemispheres; it seemed, indeed, to have vanished. Interest rose, and with difficulty negotiations could be effected on any terms. Instead of coolly investigating the causes, and applying such relief as his elevated and powerful position might command, to save thousands from ruin and distress, the President denounced the local banks as worthless and faithless—pursued them with an inveterate rancor—and turned upon them the full tide of public indignation—made them the stalking horse of the demagogue—robbed them of the people's confidence, and paralyzed all their useful energies. But, by his own act, the deposit of the public monies, the banks had been stimulated to wild expansion; they were, for the most part, controlled by his own political friends, and were the creatures of his devoted states.

In the treasury circular, the President added another link to the already lengthened chain of executive usurpation. This circular required specie only to be received at the land offices, which checked sales, and, by further alarming the capitalists, added another blow to the already sinking credit of the banks. Congress ventured on a vote of disapprobation, by a large majority in both houses, repealing the order. But the President placed it in his pocket, and thus defeated it.

The President's popularity was yet as powerful as to contribute very largely to the election of his successor, the present incumbent, whose other claims on the confidence and affection of the American people, were certainly questionable. He promised, however, to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and declared that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief; and the people were satisfied.

The present incumbent came into power at a period most unfortunate for himself and country. A reaction, as we have shown, had commenced—in a bloated and boasted prosperity; and he had pledged himself to the course best calculated to urge it on. He had, in his zeal to support the views of his predecessor, denounced a Bank of the United States as unconstitutional, and cut off all relief from that quarter. The local banks had been denounced as unworthy of public confidence; and he sunk them yet lower by concurring in their condemnation. The affairs of the country had become desperate—money scarce and bank notes depreciated—the prices of property and labor tumbling down—improvements suspended—and bankruptcies numerous. Indeed, so gloomy were the affairs of the country, that the President convened an extra session of Congress, to devise means of relief; to whom he gravely recommended the withdrawal of the public monies from the former places of deposit, and to lock them up in safes and vaults, as the remedy.

As a part of his argument for a sub-treasury, he derided institutions which had been used, from the establishment of the government, as depositories; and which, in times of emergency, responded patriotically to the calls of the government; and which had aided the great interests of this country to enter honorably the list of competition, in all necessary and valuable works of improvement, with those of the old world. At the first moment of difficulty, they are contemned as unworthy of public confidence, and even dangerous to liberty. Again, in December, 1837-38, this sub-treasury is pressed on the consideration of Congress, as the grand panacea of all our woes.

Congress was composed of a majority of his friends, and it is quite immaterial whether they considered his project in complete or in partial defeat, in principle, or nevertheless in expediency—it was rejected.

The President now seemed to take the matter seriously to heart. The only measure he had concocted, by the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, must not be treated so lightly. His forces are marshaled anew—the faithful discharged, and more supple tools put in their places. They open their battery on the dead bank. The dying and living banks they represent then as the hydra-headed monster, against which the former President had to exert his Herculean strength to keep in check. Corporations of all kinds were declared dangerous to liberty, to the poor, and to democracy. Congress convened, and the President draws a strong and vivid picture of the distresses of the country, and again recommends the locking up of the public money in

safes and vaults, as the means of relief. This doublet was *pro forma*, as he had no money in the treasury to be locked up. The fact that he had had to issue, from time to time, treasury notes, shows how preposterous it is to expect relief, at present at least, from a scheme on which the government is destitute of the materials to operate.

To make this sub-treasury scheme a law, the State of New Jersey has been disfranchised—her legal and official attestations trampled under foot—her sovereignty violated—her rights disregarded and insulted, by the friends of the present administration in the House of Representatives, by refusing seats in their body to persons regularly commissioned under her authority, and clothed with all the attributes of her sovereignty. By this act, every State in the Union has received a blow which should not be disregarded. By the request of the Governor of New Jersey, I herewith submit the resolutions of her Assembly on this subject, marked A.

While the rights of New Jersey were being desecrated in the House of Representatives, the Senate was engaged in passing a resolution gratuitously refusing to assume the debts of the States, alike insulting to their feelings and injurious to their character. If, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and distress, a State were to petition Congress to assume her debts, and Congress was to do so, it would not differ in principle from assistance granted to an ally in distress by war, or to the relief afforded Caraccas, suffering from the effect of an earthquake, or in New York when almost devastated by fire. At all events a State would be entitled to a respectful attention and friendly consideration; but to refuse without being asked, is marked with the grossest impropriety and injustice. The Senate knew that many of the States were engaged in improvements of great importance, and depended on negotiating loans in Europe to complete them, and requiring unimpaired credit for advantageous success; which was necessarily injured by that action of the Senate, and the works most probably defeated.

It is true that North Carolina has no public debt; but it is not the less injurious and insulting to her character, to be told by her servants, (who are presumed to know,) in the Senate chamber, that she is unworthy of credit; and such a declaration by the Senate, when seen in distant parts of the world, where negotiations for money are sought, must be injurious to her credit—and probably would have defeated her object, if she had attempted to procure the loan contemplated by the act of your last session.

Now, gentlemen, I have shown you the destruction of the National Bank, in total disregard of the wish of Congress and the mercantile and commercial parts of the nation; the violation of law and contract, in the removal of the public treasure from the place where the representatives of the country directed, under a false allegation, the issuing a specie circular, at the Executive will, and the continuing its operation after Congress had condemned it; placing the public money in favorite local banks, and urging them to use it in expanding discounts—and, because they could not return it when called for, denouncing and persecuting them; the outrage upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; the gross and gratuitous insult on the character and credit of all the States; were enough, surely, without referring to the operations of trade, or the abuse of the banking privilege, the alarm capitalists as to the stability and integrity of our institutions—to banish money and destroy credit—in time, to produce the terrible pecuniary revolution which has shaken our country to its centre, bringing ruin and distress on thousands. And the sub-treasury remedy, gentlemen, for diseases like these! Surely the San-gredo theory never has been so graphically illustrated. The weakness and inadequacy of the proposed remedy is, indeed, like sporting with our wrongs and sufferings.

What good can result from the withdrawal of all government connection, in all its fiscal operations from the banks, and leaving the States to regulate the currency among themselves as they best may? It is like separating the head from the body, and expecting their joint functions to be continued. The President says that the banks form a chain of dependence from one end of our country to the other, and that it reaches across the ocean and ends in London, the centre of the credit system; and with this chain of dependence of mighty magnitude, he will have nothing to do, but leave us to the tender mercies of the English to regulate our currency and credit, perfectly indifferent to our fate, so that the government and its officers get their dues in gold and silver.

The President certainly looks to a total destruction of all banks when he says, "It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the use for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed." Like the fabled appearance of men in

Rhoderick Dhu, it is only necessary to will, and we shall have a plenty of specie, which seems to be so dear to his feelings. He overlooks, or forgets entirely the sacrifices to which we must submit to obtain it in competition with those countries, where it is now held. It will be first necessary to make the balance of trade preponderate in our favor in order to effect this, (the end of bank credit and our hitherto liberal and enlightened policy having been dispensed with.) We must submit to the European, and Asiatic prices of labor, their rigid economy, their grinding slavish habits of toil, before we can successfully compete with them in trade, agriculture and manufactures, or produce a balance in our favor to be discharged in coin. To expect a permanence of the precious metals from a forced and unnatural importation, would be about as rational as to attempt a suspension of the laws of gravitation.

The President says, "In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist," and thinks the sub-treasury will deprive them of the character of monopolies, and be a salutary regulator and keep them in check. In this expectation of the continuance of banks, he may be sincere; but the recent destruction of these institutions in the District of Columbia, shows very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the United States may have some influence on the banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will no doubt be least injured and enabled to exist; and on New York he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of Banks; but to remote places, agricultural and interior States, what other than a deleterious influence can it have, when the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux?

It is due to the State, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous, and honorable condition, as far as in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation this infringement on the rights and credit of the States—this war on the industry and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, it is certainly honorable to the owner; and whether it consists in land, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, it matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the constitution in letter or spirit. Let us inform the President that we condemn the purposes of government to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the States," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in the discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade and commerce with the States," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy State, to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency; be it what it may, and if so applied, are valuable; but their intrinsic value is of small consideration compared to the advantages of bank notes, checks, and bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange. What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the United States, for none other can.

The object to be attained, is a uniform currency throughout the Union, based on specie and on the credit of the States, or of the United States. How can this be accomplished; is the rightful inquiry. I have no fear in the answer, that it can only be effected by an arrangement entered into by law, between the State and Federal Governments, for improving and using the local banks, or by the establishment of a bank of the United States, with sufficient capital assigned to each State to apply the amount of notes for all useful and necessary purposes. One kind of bank notes, with a specie basis and ample guarantees, can alone meet the object and accomplish the purpose desired. Where, as at present, a large variety of bank notes, issued from eight or nine hundred banks, are thrown into circulation, experience has proven that they cannot stand on equal footing—actual and fictitious circumstances will produce degrees of value totally destroying their worth as a national circulating medium.

I would prefer an arrangement by which the local banks would be remodelled, to the establishment of a Bank of the United States, because the renewal of their charters could be made to happen successively, without producing the political convulsion which has twice attended the renewal of the charter of the National Bank; because, too, some of the present institutions could be adopted, and the redundant merged into them, or allowed to expire at the end of their charters.

A Bank of the United States, of sufficient capital to supersede all the local banks, might be made an engine of oppression, and dangerous to our political institutions, which the local banks could not be. The superseding of the local banks by a National Bank, must unquestionably produce a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country to an immense extent and unforeseen consequences.

Capitalists in all countries, and more particularly in ours, are the pioneers of their own fortunes, and look with an eye single to their interests on the selection of the managers of institutions in which they invest their funds. Nor are they usually combined with the politician, for their notions are antagonistic. The study and success of the one, destroy that of the other. Stockholders are the managers of the local banks. The funds of these banks, divided over as great an extent of country as ours, and under the management of their own officers, presents an insuperable difficulty to the formation of political cabals, or any other, for the injury of the great interests of the country, with whose welfare they are so intimately connected and identified. A National Bank might fall into the hands of a clique, who, conscious of their power, might be tempted to interfere in Federal policy, to the great injury of its pecuniary affairs, and inflict a stab on the liberties of the country.

The banks in the North are much more numerous than in any other section, being established in most parts where money could be usefully employed, and in such sums as were demanded by the capacities of the country; and they have been ably and successfully managed; pushing and developing the natural capacities of the country to a great state of perfection, stand high in their own sections where best known; yet we seldom ever see one of their notes in circulation in our State, and a greater part of them never pass out of their immediate neighborhoods. The banks of the Southern and Western States have partaken more of, and no doubt have been influenced by, the character of the country. Many have been established on false principles, and been badly managed, and the result could not be otherwise than disastrous to the stockholders, who had actual capital invested; but that appears not to have been the case to any very great extent. I have no doubt that those which have capital, and will take warning from experience, will yet do a valuable business.

The recuperative powers of these sections of the country are immense, and afford great room for the employment of capital. Even under their recent management, I do not know that we have more cause to lament than rejoice, except as to the injury our national character and credit have sustained; as it has resulted in many great and solid improvements, equal, and perhaps superior, to any thing of which we can boast.

That banks are susceptible of improvement both in form and management, cannot be doubted now, when such vast and astonishing improvements have taken place in agriculture, manufactures, sail and steamships, rail roads and other inventions.

The operations of the Federal Government continuing to affect the Banks, ours as well as many others, were a second time compelled to suspend specie payments, or force the collection of their debts to the injury and ruin of many of their dealers. The wisdom of their choice I am not disposed to question. Most persons seemed to acquiesce in its correctness. The few who did not, complained to cover their demands for the double interest, the penalty imposed on our banks for refusing specie when demanded. Far-political effect, they have been subjected to the constant fulmination of spleen and vituperation by certain partisan presses and orators, who hope to bolster up their falling fortunes by exciting popular prejudice, and diverting attention from their own misdeeds in the popular clamor. And the usefulness of these institutions has no doubt been considerably curtailed by these attacks. Surely they calculated greatly on the ignorance of the people, when they expected to acquire either reputation or strength by such a course. Of what, I ask, consists the banks of this State? The State has put into the stock about one million fifty thousand dollars, and individuals about two millions two hundred thousand dollars. This constitutes the banking capital of North Carolina, and for every dollar actually paid in, two may be issued when prudent to do so, by the banks in their notes. At this time their issue amount to about one half of their capitals. The interest they receive on loans is limited to six per cent. per annum. Should they refuse to pay specie when demanded, the holder of their notes is entitled to 12 per cent. interest. Every six months they are required to pay to the stockholders what ever profit may have been made; and if the individual stockholders derive any unusual advantages, it should be recollected that the State—the people, participate

in about one-third of the profits—thus being the proportion of her stock—and also a tax on the individual stock.

This is pretty much the sum and substance of these abused institutions, which, like every thing else under the management of human heads and hands, are capable of doing good or evil, according to the influences which are made to operate on them. In a country like ours, of moral honesty, the keen eye of interest will, in all probability, insure their able and correct management in the selection of directors of good character, skill and integrity. There are persons whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, who contend that we have a sufficiency of bank capital. This I consider clearly erroneous. The present stockholders might fear further competition in the money market, if all the natural capacities of the State had been improved, or if improvements were worthless. But the reverse is the fact, and an immense amount is required for that purpose, independent of the deficiency for trade and commerce. Our most convenient lands are cleared, worked, exhausted and deserted, our dwellings are mostly of a poor and temporary kind; our water power only occasionally occupied by small manufacturing establishments; our boundless mines and fires almost entirely neglected; and why are these things so? Because we have not in our State those facilities which banking capital abundantly affords elsewhere.

We need more, not only to develop the vast resources of our State, but to keep off the notes of other States, and supply our entire circulation. I have been well situated to learn these facts. Many applications have been made to this office to borrow the funds of the Literary and Internal Improvement Board. Those who contend that we have capital enough, I am persuaded, must have founded capital with bank issues, and was induced to say so because the banks had suspended specie payments. I have ever understood that the more capital, either bank or individual, a country possessed—the stronger and richer it was considered. If our banks had more capital, I am satisfied they could the sooner resume specie payments and discounts. Can there be a question of a large floating debt in the country, subjected to the shaving process? In the place of paying six per cent. per annum on the banks, many debts are made at 10, 15 and 25 per cent. between individual debtors and creditors. To obviate such an usurious shaving process, more banking capital would be valuable to the State. Our merchants, unable to obtain discounts at home, to make their purchases of New York with cash, are compelled to submit to credit, and if not paid when due, have to pay seven per cent., making a loss to the State in the regulation of the balance of trade of one per cent.

A difficulty is apprehended in obtaining subscribers, which may be so. Capitalists have had such good reason to be alarmed for the safety of their funds, by the constant senseless attacks on these institutions, and the instability of our laws, that they will part with the management of their money, doubtless, with some apprehension and reluctance. But I hope those acts of usurpation, violence and destruction, have passed never to return; and that confidence and liberality will again take their places, and that offering far in documents, capital will be drawn to the State, and from its hiding places, again to afford the poor, but honest and enterprising man, the means to benefit himself and his country. Whatever might be the result to the owner of capital, whether in the hands of individuals or stored away in banks, its presence could not possibly do the country any injury.

The four years I have been in office, the Banks, in dividends and taxes, have yielded to the State the sum of two hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and one dollars 87 cts; which has been paid into the public treasury, the most conclusive proof of their value to the State, and during which period the receipts from all other sources of taxation in the State amount to three hundred and four thousand three hundred and 68 dollars 69 cts; showing the advantages of a small active capital over heavy landed and personal property. That the stock in the present bank is good, requires no better demonstration than that it continues at or above par, while all other property has been greatly reduced. Borrowers generally, so far as I have been enabled to discover, prefer an accommodation from banks to any other source, and note holders find abundant indemnity in the penalty of 12 per cent. if specie is refused. I can then discover no sensible reason to doubt their utility or to circumscribe their operations.

This State participated less in speculations of the day than any other in the Union. We felt for a while the influence of the general prosperity of the country, from the institutions and means of other States more than from our own. Bank capital has increased but little for many years, and except what funds were devoted to the construction of rail roads from the surplus, a small amount on loans and the credit of the State, the active capital has decreased by investments in the stocks

of railroads manufacturing companies, but surely furnishing a basis abundantly justifying its restoration and increase commensurately with its wants. And until some general arrangement can be made to put the state banks of the country on a higher ground, and capable of the establishment of a national bank, I would respectfully recommend the increase of the capital of the banks of the State and Cape Fear, one million of dollars each, and that the state hand over to them equally, as her subscription of stock, all the Cherokee bonds, and the bonds and notes belonging to the boards of the Literary fund of North Carolina, and internal improvements, convertible as collected, with such other funds as can be spared from other purposes; provided the banks will loan to the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Companies \$300,000 to \$400,000, on the bonds of said companies, guaranteed by the state, on the property of which companies the state being already secured by mortgage, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, for the period of ten years, unless these companies are enabled sooner to pay the same.

The higher the grounds upon which the state can place these banks, by protection and strict supervision, the more she will inspire public confidence, fill the subscription, and enable them the sooner to resume specie payments and extend their usefulness. For the recommendation of increasing the capital of four banks and requiring their aid to the rail roads, I would endeavor briefly to assign you my reasons.

And although I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the completion of two rail roads in our state, which, for cheapness, length and rapidity of construction, are comparable to any in the world; yet it is attended with the regret of having to inform you that their cost and extra expenses have exceeded their means. In short they are in debt, and turn to you for assistance; for there is no other source whence they can and should so rightfully seek it. No doubt they do so with reluctance, yet this but proves the urgency of their necessities.

Whatever reports may be made now by their officers of the prospects of profits to the stockholders, the advantages to the state, to the farmer, the land holder near them, to the mechanics and laborers, and their great utility for the diffusion of knowledge and for the concentration of troops in cases of emergency, cannot now be questioned. Their destinies seem now more or less identified with the character and prosperity of the state. Many patriotic persons have nobly put their shoulders to the wheel, invested their money in the stocks of these works, and will for some time receive less compensation than they might have done by other investments. If a few months operation of a rail road had given evidence of great profit and the road needed immediate assistance, would it be the policy of the state to withhold it? I should say not. Then how much more the necessity of extending this policy in granting assistance to establish these roads on such a footing that they may freely and fully test their utility.

The advantage from such improvements, to the state, are of higher and loftier importance than can possibly accrue to her from any pecuniary profits, which her investment could yield. She is above all risk. But the stockholders can derive or receive no other advantages but those arising from dividends, and while these are devoted to the payment of debts and yielding no remuneration, cannot reasonably be expected to enlarge their investments.

It is generally admitted, and I believe, cannot be denied, that one half at least of the travel has been arrested by the disastrous times brought upon the country, as I have endeavored to show, by the acts of the federal government. We may trust that more prosperous times will, ere long, be restored, and travel resumed.

On the "let us alone" principle, the recuperative powers of this new country would soon restore prosperity. But we may expect in addition, the hearty cooperation of the fostering power of the general government in bringing about the highest state of national prosperity, rather assisting and relieving, than distressing all the institutions of the country. As the country becomes more thickly settled, travel must increase on the roads and enhance the income in proportion. In proof of this, I have seen no report of the operations of rail roads in this country or Europe, which does not show an increase of receipts; and their operations in our country will yield a greater increase on account of our disposition for travel.

It would be idle, gentlemen, to talk to you relative to the many advantages resulting to the country from the establishment of railroads. They have ceased to be experiments. Their facility in expedition afforded to travellers, in connection with steam boats and steam ships, will ensure their construction where the current of trade and travel require. They may be subject to mutations in property; but if correctly located, economical in construction, and well managed, they must be good property to the stock holders; and if not, their utility to the other interests of the country cannot be questioned.

The attack of the President of the United States on rail roads, is exceedingly unjust and unjustifiable. In the transportation of the mails, diffusion of knowledge and intercommunication, the easy and quick conveyance of armies to points where the country may be assailed, must be decidedly important and necessary to

the government, and favorable to the liberty of the citizen.

Where, then, can be the cause or propriety of these attacks upon them and on me? I am satisfied your honorable body can entertain no such feelings; but that you will afford such relief and succor as is commensurate with the means and character of the state and the waste and merits of the work.

It may be contended that our rail roads have been injudiciously located, too extensively constructed, and even badly managed. But we should bear in mind, that they are our first experiments; and made at a period when the country was in more prosperous circumstances, and every thing of higher value. That both mistakes and unnecessary expense are the usual result of new works; but it should also be held in remembrance that many individuals backed their favorable opinions of these enterprises freely with their own money, and that they could not have practiced any intentional deception on the public, when it would fall so heavily on themselves.

Suppose we should admit the fact that our roads have not, so far, met public expectation, or even of the individual stockholders to the full extent; yet should we shut eyes to the cause? Should we not remember that the general prostration of all other branches of business may have reached the works on the roads; that few extensive works immediately prove profitable and that they have been only a few months in operation—certainly not long enough to test their worth to the stockholders? To all other interests, their utility can be of no doubt. We see every species of property greatly sunk in value; slaves, our most tangible and active property, depreciated at least 50 per cent; land yet more; and lots in our most favored places, scarcely selling for the cost of improvements; very few farms yield legal interest, and, in the aggregate, probably not 2 per cent. on their value; yet who so bold as to say that we should abandon the farm or neglect to build houses and improve town lots?

What, it may be asked, is the cause of such a state of things? The President of the United States informed us, in his message at the extra session in 1837, that it was overruling, sumptuous living, and the issue of too much bank paper. But such reasons, however, apt for other places, are totally inapplicable to North Carolina. There has been no overruling here, no extravagant living, and less bank issues than we had twenty years ago; and although our bank capital was increased a small amount four years since, we have about the same now as we had 40 years ago, exclusive of the capital of the branch Bank of the United States, which was employed in this state, during which time our demand has certainly greatly increased. It is the want of bank or other active capital which has been the cause of sacrificing real estate and every other large amount of property, when forced into market for cash. More is actually required, not only to save property already existing from changing hands at great and ruinous sacrifices, but to assist the manufacturer, trader, mechanic and laborer, in the various branches of business, and the improvement of the natural advantages of the state.

Under a resolution of your honorable body, at its last session, I addressed a communication to the Governors of the several states, requesting information on the subject of Penitentiaries, Lunatic and Orphan Asylums, and Models of Relief; from whom several interesting replies have been received, but not sufficient to enable me to give you much light on those subjects. I hand you herewith marked B, the information obtained, and submit the following general remarks: That all seem to concur in their usefulness; that by the establishment of a Penitentiary the punishment of crime may be more correctly graduated to its atrocity. Under our present code of criminal law, many punishments are fixed, and others left to the capricious estimate of the judge; and in many cases neither the one nor the other appears so fitted as to give satisfaction to the feeling. The result is, that in almost every case, a petition for pardon is preferred to the Executive, with whom it is idle to say that the petition of many respectable persons should have no weight. Although he may be satisfied that petitions are generally drawn by partial or prejudiced hands, in the absence of all information which a law provides for his guide, he is obliged to act satisfactorily to himself or unjustly to the state or petitioner; but where a doubt is raised, he feels impelled to act on the side of mercy.

In the establishment of Penitentiaries and Laws for their government, punishments could be better graduated to the crime and leave less room for complaint and petition. As they are generally used in all christian countries, to avoid shedding human blood and the exposure of punishments, in obedience to the more advanced state of civilization and refinement, profit and loss should not be the motive of consideration in providing the means of saving human life and obtaining a mode of punishment adapted to the crime. Regarding them, however, in an economical point of view, it would probably be less burdensome to the country than the present mode of confinement in the jails of the counties.

As regards Lunatic and Orphan Asylums, I presume there can be but one opinion.

The return of the clerks and sheriffs of thirty six counties show the number of lunatics to be two hundred and forty nine of poor, wretched creatures, most of whom call strongly on our charity and philanthropy for shelter, food and nursing; and no doubt if the number and quality

of the orphans could be ascertained, the appeal to our sympathies would be equally strong.

The state is abundantly able to erect the necessary buildings, and it only requires the action of your body to establish the principle and place, upon which they shall be erected; the appointment of a competent superintendent to visit the various establishments of the kind and collect the necessary information, both of penitentiaries and lunatic and orphan asylums, and to commence the work as soon as the plan should be approved by the Governor or a board of commissioners raised for that purpose, and an appropriation to meet the expenditures, placed subject to the Governor's warrant. In the mean while the necessary code of laws might be prepared under a commission granted by your honorable body for that purpose.

Most of the counties have adopted the common school system, and a few have received the states quota of money to aid them in this most estimable object. The want of school masters is the only complaint which has reached me, and will, in all probability, be the most formidable obstacle to further success. By applying the proper corrective, that and all other difficulties, I hope, may be overcome. The several counties which refused the adoption of the system, no doubt acted on mistaken views, or wrong information; and their participation should, in justice, be provided for by law.

It is with the most unfeigned gratification that I congratulate the General Assembly on this work of their own, which has placed in reach of poor parents the opportunity of obtaining for their children what will so eminently improve their moral and mental condition, to make them better and more valuable citizens, and inspire them with grateful feelings to their country, which will never be forgotten in the hour of danger.

It is with great pleasure I have to inform you that in obedience to the direction of the last session of your honorable body, a survey of Nag's Head has been procured. Under their resolution, directing a report to be made by some able and experienced engineer, the Board of Internal Improvements appointed Major Walter Gwynn, who commenced operations in May last, and reported to the board in June. This able and lucid report amply sustains the propriety and importance of your inviting the attention of Congress to the opening an Inlet at that point as a national work of the highest importance. The resolutions claiming the attention of our Representatives and Senators in Congress, were forwarded to them. The Representative from the first district, in which Nag's Head is situated, gave the subject his prompt and unremitting attention. A copy of the report and map of the survey were also forwarded to the Representative from that district; but it reached him at too late a period of the session to be acted on.

Would it not be well again to urge this work on Congress? I am decidedly of the opinion that the enterprise is among the most important of any in the United States—in a national point of view, in the saving of lives and vessels, and the increase of the revenue; and to the state, in enhancing immensely the value of the lands and their products, and securing a mart to a large section of country, which has now to seek one elsewhere at a greatly increased expense and hazard. No principle has been better established by practice, than the right and propriety of the Federal Government to execute works of national importance; and none, in my opinion, is more clearly so in the United States, than opening an inlet at Nag's Head. If we turn to the estimates of the War Department for improvements, we shall find many vastly inferior, under the patronage of the General Government. It is, then, due to the state, and particularly to that section, to urge the execution of this work on the Government.

The very able report, on this subject, by Major Gwynn, will be submitted by the Board of Internal Improvements; to which I beg to invite your special attention.

The work for draining the swamp lands has progressed considerably. The Pungo Canal is finished, and the Alligator about half completed. The lateral ditches on Pungo Canal are now being cut, and some 15,000 acres nearly prepared for market. I see no reason to doubt the wisdom of this improvement.

I am very clearly of the opinion that opening an inlet at Nag's Head—reclaiming the swamp lands—improving the Neuse river as far as practicable, and thence the construction of a rail road to Raleigh and turning to the mountains, and the construction of a rail road and turnpike, flanking South Carolina, from the head of tide water, on the Cape Fear, to the West—form the system of improvements alike demanded by the character and interest of the state, to be accomplished whenever her means will permit.

The depressed state of the pecuniary affairs of the country at home, and its impaired credit abroad, would not justify undertaking, at present, improvements of very great extent and magnitude; but as for as the means which the state can command will go, there never was a more appropriate period. The disbursements in the construction would benefit every branch of business in its vicinity, by giving employment to laborers, mechanics, and a market to the farmer; and the work could be executed more readily, and at less cost, than in more prosperous times. In what could the surplus money and credit of the state be better employed, than by relieving the distresses of her people, and the improvement of her natural advantages?

As an improvement particularly called for by the wants of the state, entirely within her means, and important as the connecting links between her existing rail roads, the seaboard and the interior, I would call your attention to the improvement of the Neuse river from Newbern to Raleigh Rail Road to this place, for which the country and material are best adapted; and thence to the mountains by turnpike, as best suited to the use and material of construction of the country. This chain of improved communication and intercourse, is due to the state, and especially to the northern tier of counties, the trade of which has been diverted from our own markets to one in a neighboring state. This improvement would place at the pleasure of the farmer one or many markets, in or out of the state, with equal facility, and regain their lost relative position; and as it may be presumed that most would prefer those in the state, it would secure the profits which might otherwise accrue to our neighboring states, and assist in obtaining the balance of trade in our favor. At least, a fair competition would be afforded. The advantages to be derived in the purchase of West India produce in Wilmington and Newbern, and their better facility for shipping, will more than equal any advantages their competitors abroad can offer.

It is probable the stock would be readily taken by individuals, if companies should be incorporated for that purpose, for the two-fifths or one half of the amount, with proper privileges of payment.

The rail roads in our state have not had, as yet, sufficient opportunity to test the value of such stock; and as for investments in turnpikes, we have but few data on which to base an estimate. The Buconne road yields a handsome profit, and it appears to me that a turnpike from this place to the west would be still more profitable, if the value of the stock were the only object of the state in constructing it.

The Board of Internal Improvements, agreeably to law, caused books to be opened, under the superintendence of active agents, to obtain the pre-requisite subscriptions before the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company could receive the state's subscription and organize, and, I regret to inform you, without success. This appeared to be the favorite scheme of the state, and I was anxious to see it executed. To the poverty of the country through which the greater part of the road would pass, and the depression of the monetary affairs of the country, may this failure be attributed.

Soon after the adjournment of the last session of your honorable body, Daniel W. Courts, esq. resigned his appointment as Public Treasurer of the state; the vacancy occasioned by which was temporarily filled by the appointment, under the advice of the Council, of Charles L. Hinton, esq. who has since sedulously discharged the duties of the office.

In the course of the present year, the Hon. R. M. Saunders and the Hon. John D. Toomer, Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, have resigned. The vacancies thereby occasioned, have been supplied, under advice of the Council of State, by the appointment of Edward Hall, of Warrenton, and Wm. H. Battle, of this City, whose commissions will expire at the close of your present session; and they both entered immediately on the duties of their respective stations.

It is with great diffidence I venture on any observations relating to our Court system; but I should not believe my duty discharged, if I remained silent. The resignations of Messrs. Saunders and Toomer have brought to my knowledge the feelings and wants of the state in the appointment of these highly valuable and indispensable officers. The East, West, North, and South claim the right and propriety of being supplied; and I have no doubt these considerations will be felt in the election of these officers in your body. If the range of the state were necessary to supply the higher order of talents, the change ought to be made; or, if the yielding to sectional considerations could meet the wants and wishes of the people, we might be content with the present arrangement; but I am persuaded neither the one or the other is effected. In every district, many men may be found abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of Judge. When the claim of any section has heretofore been gratified, it has proved only for a short space of time—the incumbent generally changing his location for convenience or health, and again the district is left destitute of one of those valuable officers. To remedy this defect and quiet the conflicting interest of the different sections of our state, I would very respectfully recommend the long-er of the judges in each district respectively. The law must, of course, be prospective, and the present opportunity can furnish two vacant districts. It appears to be due to the Bar, to the wants and convenience of the people, and to the judges themselves, to make this alteration. The ridings might alternate as now, or the judge be confined to the duties of his own district. The latter appears to me best. A person from the mountains cannot ride in one of the sea board districts in the fall with impunity. His risk of sickness and death is certainly alarming, and the result has been that the business of those districts is hurried over in a state of mind which must detract greatly from comfort and a satisfactory discharge of duty. The services of a most valuable officer has just been lost to the state by the fear of riding the first district, this fall.

Allow me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the acts of 1836-37, creating the Board of Internal Improvements, and of the Literary Fund of North Carolina. Of both these Boards the Governor is a member, and ex officio president. Large sums of money are at their disposal, which they were required to invest in bank stock and lend to individuals and corporations. These funds are daily increasing by appropriations, interest from loans, and bank dividends. These laws are clearly defective, and should be altered. If it were intended to establish a loan office, the necessary provisions should be made, and competent officers appointed with adequate salaries. But it certainly never could be intended to convert the Executive into a loan office, occupying more of the attention and responsibility of the Governor than all his other duties combined, and diverting him from the higher and more enlarged trusts committed to his care.

It is considered radically wrong in the state to adopt any law by which individuals become debtors to it. Whatever spare funds the state may have, should be invested in stocks or devoted to the improvement of the people and country. If no other alteration is made, it would be a matter of great relief to the Governor for a union of those Boards. Such an alteration would curtail one half of his services, reduce the number of the members, and save expense to the state. Loans should be forbidden, and authority extended to investments in the stocks of rail roads and manufacturing companies, by purchase or by subscription, as the Board may deem best for the interest of the state; and all sales, in future, of property belonging to the state to be made for cash only. Should the contrary course be pursued, more money will be lost than credit sales would; seem to promise, and your tables filled with petitions for indulgence which would be exceedingly painful to refuse.

The standard weights, agreeably to an act of your last session, have been contracted for; and they are nearly completed, and being delivered to the several counties. No standard for measures has yet been received from the Federal Government.

The proceedings of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, herewith submitted in file C, to your consideration, at the request of their respective Governors, relative to the demands of Georgia and Virginia, on the state of Maine and New York for the apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice, and their refusal, present matter to the Southern states of the most delicate and important nature. It is believed, under an influence of the most pernicious kind, that these states have acted in bad faith to the compact which secures the right of demand and surrender of fugitives from one state to another. The causes assigned are considered unsatisfactory.

In connection with this subject, the formation of a military company of negroes, most, if not all, supposed to be fugitive slaves, clothed in the British uniform, stationed on the Canada frontier, and permitted to insult and threaten the lives of Southern travellers, and the constant practice of our slaves deserting to, and finding protection with, the Northern and Eastern States, increase greatly the necessity of action on these subjects; in which all the Southern and Western states, to which such acts are injurious and offensive, should act together, coolly and deliberately, but firmly, in the protection and maintenance of their rights.

Since the distribution of the arms; under the act of 1836-37, to the several counties which were then in the Arsenal at Fayetteville and at this place, the quotas to which this state are entitled from the General Government have been received at Newbern and Fayetteville, except several pieces of ordnance, the carriages and appendages of which were burnt in the recent fire at Wilmington, while waiting re-shipment to Fayetteville. The law provides for Arsenal at Fayetteville and this place, but none at Newbern, a point equally important and necessary for a depot and keeper. The cannon burnt at Wilmington and other arms, occasionally require repair for their preservation and usefulness, but there is no law for such purpose. The Executive is empowered to employ a guard at the Arsenal when he should deem it necessary. This might be better accomplished by allowing uniform companies some exemptions and privileges from taxes, &c. who would undertake the duty in such way as the Governor should prescribe. It would accomplish the double purpose of having those companies under better discipline, and the arms under better protection, which are matters of no small moment. Indeed, if the law was to extend to the uniform companies throughout the state, privileges and immunities of even trifling importance, it would secure improved discipline in the militia, now too much neglected. When ever the common schools get into operation, it would be good policy to make military discipline form a part of their exercises; as we are all admonished, from many circumstances, not to forget the necessity of preparing in peace for any emergency; and be a system, if it be to commence with the youths of the state.

The Revised Statutes have been distributed agreeably to law, and the remaining volumes placed with Messrs. Turner & Hughes, of this place; and B. J. Hale, esq. of Fayetteville, Bookellers, for sale on account of the state.

I have the honor of submitting herewith, marked D, the remonstrance of the citizens of the District of Columbia, by their delegates in convention to the people of the United States and to the

Legislatures of the several states, against oppressions manifold and grievous, suffered from the misrule of the now null majority in Congress.

In file E, the proceedings of the several states of Kentucky, N. York, Maine, New Jersey, Vermont and Connecticut, relative to the public domain.

In file F, from the states of Maine, Louisiana and Ohio, on the subject of the disputed territory.

In file G, the resignations of Justices of the Peace will be found.

It affords me pleasure, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the completion of the Capitol, and the occupancy of more commodious and comfortable apartments for the transaction of business to all branches of the Government. It is a noble building and honorable to the state, and will descend to posterity as a proud monument of the spirit of the age. The completion of this structure, two rail roads, the establishment of common schools, and the reclamation of the swamp lands, will form a new and honorable era in the history of our state, to which her citizens may point with pleasure and pride.

I assure you, gentlemen, that it will give me unqualified pleasure to cooperate in any measure which may be deemed necessary for the happiness, welfare and security of our fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to be  
Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.  
Executive Office, Nov. 16, 1840.

From the New York Express.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

This venerable and extraordinary man, spoke to the New York Lyceum, nearly an hour and a half last evening, from a written address, principally upon Society, its history, progress, and purposes. A great crowd—immense, indeed, considering the great inclemency of the weather, were present, who listened throughout, unwearyed even by the dryness of the subject, and the feebleness of the speaker, not intellectual feebleness, but form it even, but the physical feebleness of voice and manner, the natural result of a body that time affects, while the mind is as strong as ever, and more richly endowed, of course.

Mr. Adams was received with great enthusiasm, and his appearance drew forth bursts of applause. At first it was quite difficult to hear what he had to say, but he so drew the attention of the audience, and hushed it to perfect silence, that his lowest notes were heard, all well, except where rendered indistinct by the huskiness of his voice. The fire of the young man though was in his manner. His venerable bald head seemed illuminated by the spirit within him. When he dwelt upon Love, the fairer sex, and their enchantments of society and home, a beam of the smile or a bud of joy could not have been more impassioned, or made his devotion with warmer zeal. His heart must be as hot, as when of the age of sixteen.

The main topics of the Address were devoted to a sketch of the condition of man in the hunter's, the pastoral, and the agricultural state. The Hunter's life in the forest and thicket, in pursuit of game, no home, no fixed livelihood, no social relations—all excitement, and all passion,—destruction the only aim and end of his living; were described with a master's pen. The better fate of the Shepherd, his repose and meditation, the conservative efforts of his being,—the subjugation of the Bull and the Ram to the purposes of his existence, with the subsequent contemplation of the Heavens, and the astrology that interwove the Bull and the Ram with the constellations of the sky were not forgotten. Woman, said the Lecturer, as the Hunter's only animal, the first of the animals of the Shepherd, but the wife and bosom companion of the Husbandman, a home happy and wise state, he proceeded afterwards to describe.

Love, women and matrimony were next dwelt upon—in poetry and prose. So rapturous was the venerable Ex-President upon woman, that any body might know he had the warmest and best of wives. Also, for the old bachelors of his audience, who heard his descendant with so many years of experience over his head, upon the comforts and glories of Matrimony! A beautiful tribute he paid to Religion too. He ended his lecture with some remarks the best advice his experience, as he said, enabled him to give, upon what best created happiness, social and self, viz:

1st. A fixed inheritable habitation.  
2d. A state of wedlock.  
3d. A belief in, or a worship of one only Supreme Being.

We know not when we have been more gratified, how unlearnedly that such a mind, and so much learning are not inheritable too!

An aggravated case of breach of promise of marriage was tried in Frederick (Md.) county court last week, and damages to the amount of \$1,200 awarded to the plaintiff, a very interesting young girl, says the citizen, about 18 years of age.

The Globe of Saturday publishes Mr. Clay's great speech on the Sub-Treasury. Such an able exposition of a financial question is welcome at any time—but it is a little remarkable that among the many Congressional speeches published in the Globe since the adjournment of the two Houses, this particular one should have found no place until now. Nevertheless it comes appropriately;—the prediction with which it closes is now confronted with the fulfillment. The speech was delivered in the Senate on the 20th January, 1840; it concludes with these words:

Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. President, for ten long years we have been warring against the alarming growth of Executive Power; but, although we have been occasionally cheered, it has been constantly advancing and never receding. You may talk as you please about bank expansions. There has been no pernicious expansion in this country like that of Executive Power; and, unlike operations of banks, this power never has any periods of contraction. You may denounce as you please the usurpations of Congress. There has been no usurpation but that of the Executive, which has been both of the powers of other co-ordinate departments of this Government and upon the States. There scarcely remains any power in the Government but that of the President. He suggests, originates, controls, checks every thing. The inviolable spirit of the Stuarts, for power and prerogative was brought upon our American throne on the 4th of March, 1836. It came under all the usual false and hypocritical pretences and disguises of love of the people, desire of reform, and diffidence of power. The Scotch dynasty still continues. We have had Charles the First, and now have Charles the Second. But I again thank God that our deliverance is not far distant; and that, on the 4th of March, 1841, a great and glorious revolution, without blood and without convulsion, will be averted.

A Phenomenon.—The Cincinnati Ledger of the 11th inst. relates the following:

Something Extraordinary.—Yesterday morning, as we were returning home from our office, about two o'clock, we were suddenly startled by an explosion immediately over our head. On looking up, we discovered in the air, large fragments of fire, flying in different directions—each of which looking to us as if they were particles of a star that had burst asunder. The moon became black as ink, and the stars all seemed as if they had dwindled away; and naught could be seen but the fiery fragments flying about the sky. These burst for a few moments, and then gradually died away, until they could be seen no more. A few moments after the explosion took place, the earth shook like an aspen, and the moon when she again shone forth, seemed trembling from the effects of the shock. What could have been the cause of this wonderful occurrence? Can any of our great astrologers throw any light upon the affair?

#### RETRIBUTION.

The following list is a catalogue of members of Congress who voted for the Sub Treasury and insulted the nation by trampling upon the broad seal of New Jersey, and who have received their just deserts from the hands of the people by being rejected. Let it be remembered that the administration insisted that the Sub Treasury was the office of the people—that it was a sovereign balm for all political ills, and notwithstanding the people thrice rejected it, they forced it upon them. Worn out with successive insults and indignities at repeated insults and intrusions upon their rights and privileges, the people have taken the matter into their own hands, and are determined to express their opinion themselves, and that too, in a way not to be misunderstood nor longer disregarded.

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Thomas Davis,      | of Maine         |
| Joshua A. Lowell,  | "                |
| Albert Smith,      | "                |
| Vincent D. Harris, | "                |
| Levi Fletcher,     | of Vermont.      |
| John Smith,        | "                |
| Alexander Duncan,  | of Ohio.         |
| Isaac Parish,      | "                |
| Henry Hastings,    | "                |
| John Hastings,     | "                |
| Jonathan Taylor,   | "                |
| John Davis,        | of Pennsylvania. |
| George McCullock,  | "                |
| Isaac Leet,        | "                |
| W. F. Colquitt,    | of Georgia.      |
| Mark A. Cooper,    | "                |
| Ed. J. Black,      | "                |

Since Van Buren is somewhat apt in following in the footsteps of predecessors, the people have thought fit to reject him, also, and send him after his co-workers in inquiry to the tune of "Clare de Kitch en," and he will accordingly, on the 4th of March next, exhibit a "specimen of tall walking." So much for the sub-treasury—the "second declaration of Independence" which we have been told by the party was exactly fitted to the wants and wishes of the people.

Alabama Times.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

### Thursday, December 3.

We publish to-day the official returns of the votes for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. The whole number of votes given in, exclusive of Lenoir, (not received,) is 80, 158; Harrison's majority, 12,504. No better evidence could be given of the deep interest felt in the great questions before the country, than the unanimity with which the people have been brought out on this occasion. At no previous Presidential election has so full a vote ever been given in this state. The whole number of votes given for Governor in August was 80,836; on that occasion, in consequence of the number of officers to be elected, and the personal influence exerted, it was presumed that a full attendance of voters was procured. Yet it we add Lenoir to the electoral votes in the table presented to-day, the aggregate number would not be fifty short of those given in August.

THE VIRGINIA STAR.—We welcome the re-appearance of the Virginia Star. After a suspension of a few months, it has come out in an improved and quite a neat dress; small in its dimensions, it is true, but that will be fully compensated by the epics and humor of its editorials. It professes to occupy neutral ground—*with arms in hand.* "We shall judge Gen. Harrison," says the editor, "as we have for twelve months past judged Mr. Van Buren—by his acts, and not by the prejudices of his enemies, or the partialities of his friends." This is right; and we hope there is honesty enough in the country to induce many other editors to follow so worthy an example. We trust, too, that the courtesy which he has heretofore observed toward those who differed with him in opinion, will be so continued as to afford a bright example to some of our editorial brethren who at present appear very much to need it. The Star is to be published semi-weekly at Petersburg, at \$3.50 per annum, in advance.

We regret to perceive that Robert G. Moore, the spirited editor of the Newbern Spectator, has relinquished his connexion with that paper. Mr. Moore has been an efficient co-worker in the great struggle through which we have just passed; and he is withal one of the best editors in the country. The Spectator will be continued by Mr. Pasteur, who has hitherto been associated with Mr. Moore; and we have no doubt he will be able to maintain the respectable stand it has occupied.

Henry I. Toole, esq., who has for a short time since been associated with Mr. Loring in the editorship of the Standard, has, we are sorry to learn, withdrawn from the establishment. Though Mr. Toole gave some evidence of sprightliness, if not talent, his indiscretion made his efforts of more advantage to his opponents than his friends.

The Hon. Wm. R. King has been re-elected a Senator in Congress from the state of Alabama for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood for King 72, for John Gale 55.

Congress meets on Monday next. We shall endeavor to keep our readers duly informed of all important events that may transpire during the session.

The Hon. HENRY A. WALK of Virginia (says the New York Times of Saturday) was married yesterday to the accomplished daughter of the Hon. John Sergeant of Philadelphia.

ALL those citizens of Orange who are friendly to the silk culture are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall this evening (the 3rd of December) at 3 o'clock. Some important matters will be submitted for consideration.

Monopoly.—A gentleman in London has just concluded a contract for the exclusive navigation of steamers up the River Amazon for forty-five years. The same person is now in negotiation for the establishment of a line of steamers between England and Brazil.

Among the foreign stockholders in the Bank of the United States, as given by a committee of Congress, is the Prince of Orange, who has recently been advanced to the throne by the voluntary abdication of his father the King of the Netherlands. He held the sum of \$1,000,000.

## Presidential Election.

The following Table exhibits the result of the Presidential election in this state. The two first columns present the official returns of the late election for Governor:

|             | August. | November. |       |       |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|
|             | Head.   | Head.     | Head. | Head. |
| Anson       | 1100    | 423       | 1194  | 395   |
| Ashe        | 501     | 534       | 578   | 469   |
| Buncombe    | 1333    | 547       | 1436  | 458   |
| Berrie      | 489     | 468       | 496   | 385   |
| Bladen      | 329     | 451       | 350   | 330   |
| Brunswick   | 348     | 947       | 356   | 414   |
| Beaufort    | 846     | 383       | 961   | 300   |
| Burke       | 1355    | 387       | 1643  | 309   |
| Cabarrus    | 840     | 395       | 891   | 354   |
| Columbus    | 242     | 288       | 304   | 315   |
| Carver      | 442     | 287       | 454   | 186   |
| Currituck   | 90      | 525       | 142   | 468   |
| Cuthbert    | 1076    | 603       | 1124  | 568   |
| Chatham     | 209     | 303       | 330   | 335   |
| Cumberland  | 821     | 955       | 812   | 980   |
| Camden      | 526     | 91        | 612   | 100   |
| Casswell    | 270     | 1137      | 276   | 1169  |
| Craven      | 671     | 643       | 666   | 540   |
| Cherokee    | 292     | 130       | 414   | 113   |
| Duplin      | 234     | 766       | 253   | 807   |
| Davidson    | 1409    | 470       | 1441  | 390   |
| Daviess     | 111     | 298       | 135   | 1374  |
| Edgewood    | 383     | 636       | 374   | 829   |
| Franklin    | 873     | 760       | 933   | 778   |
| Granville   | 381     | 391       | 378   | 328   |
| Gates       | 305     | 258       | 297   | 215   |
| Greene      | 2311    | 469       | 2300  | 414   |
| Guilford    | 632     | 446       | 604   | 336   |
| Hartford    | 394     | 321       | 336   | 199   |
| Hays        | 485     | 179       | 431   | 89    |
| Haywood     | 438     | 243       | 431   | 321   |
| Henderson   | 1668    | 331       | 1780  | 329   |
| Iredell     | 569     | 617       | 597   | 445   |
| Johnston    | 212     | 121       | 243   | 133   |
| Jones       | 933     | 2056      | 1000  | 1558  |
| Lincoln     | 364     | 386       | 364   | 386   |
| Macon       | 431     | 203       | 433   | 168   |
| Moore       | 560     | 817       | 529   | 495   |
| Montgomery  | 1102    | 303       | 1136  | 405   |
| Mecklenburg | 294     | 101       | 1000  | 1246  |
| Martin      | 244     | 574       | 291   | 496   |
| New Hanover | 930     | 899       | 923   | 1042  |
| Nash        | 73      | 788       | 78    | 797   |
| Northampton | 513     | 519       | 530   | 333   |
| Onslow      | 150     | 683       | 143   | 690   |
| Orange      | 1662    | 1349      | 1639  | 1448  |
| Person      | 274     | 553       | 214   | 597   |
| Perquimans  | 680     | 228       | 693   | 149   |
| Pitt        | 625     | 510       | 617   | 331   |
| Perquimans  | 244     | 194       | 296   | 134   |
| Rowan       | 1628    | 874       | 1630  | 735   |
| Randolph    | 1287    | 316       | 1344  | 269   |
| Richmond    | 533     | 1000      | 547   | 905   |
| Robeson     | 601     | 568       | 579   | 506   |
| Richmond    | 673     | 79        | 820   | 102   |
| Rutherford  | 1652    | 546       | 1802  | 540   |
| Sampson     | 473     | 733       | 553   | 741   |
| Savannah    | 1130    | 864       | 1158  | 813   |
| Stokes      | 1163    | 1190      | 1219  | 1061  |
| Tyrrell     | 429     | 44        | 380   | 83    |
| Washington  | 372     | 95        | 432   | 54    |
| Wilkes      | 1424    | 128       | 1450  | 114   |
| Warren      | 88      | 705       | 105   | 754   |
| Wayne       | 292     | 777       | 386   | 731   |
| Wake        | 1030    | 1157      | 1096  | 1149  |
| Yancey      | 398     | 417       | 415   | 290   |

44,506 36,428 46,376 37,768

From Lenoir the votes were not received; the votes of Henderson and Davie (new counties,) are incorporated with the votes of Buncombe and Rowan, out of which counties they were formed.

## General Result.

The following table exhibits the result of the election for President, as far as can be accurately ascertained:

| FOR HARRISON.   |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| New York,       | 43 votes. |
| Pennsylvania,   | 30        |
| Ohio,           | 21        |
| North Carolina, | 15        |
| Tennessee,      | 15        |
| Kentucky,       | 15        |
| Massachusetts,  | 14        |
| Georgia,        | 11        |
| Maryland,       | 10        |
| Maine,          | 10        |
| Indiana,        | 9         |
| Connecticut,    | 8         |
| New Jersey,     | 8         |
| Vermont,        | 7         |
| Louisiana,      | 5         |
| Rhode Island,   | 4         |
| Mississippi,    | 4         |
| Michigan,       | 3         |
| Delaware,       | 3         |
| 234             |           |

## FOR VAN BUREN.

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Virginia,      | 23 votes. |
| New Hampshire, | 7         |
| Missouri,      | 7         |
| Alabama,       | 4         |
| 41             |           |

Whole number of Electoral Votes, 294

Necessary to a choice, 148

## TO BE HEARD FROM.

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| South Carolina, | 11 votes. |
| Illinois,       | 5         |
| Arkansas,       | 3         |

From the Raleigh Register, of Tuesday.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday last, David Outlaw, esq. was re-elected Solicitor of the first Judicial Circuit, by almost a unanimous vote. Some fifteen votes were given for Mr. Biggs, of Martin, not in nomination.

This day is fixed for the election of Attorney General. Messrs. Daniel, of Halifax, Iredell and McQueen, of Raleigh, are in nomination.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, so as to provide for the residence of a Judge in each Judicial Circuit, yesterday passed the Senate by a considerable majority.

The bill to reduce the price to be paid for the entry of vacant lands, heretofore, to five cents per acre, elicited considerable discussion between Mr. Gaither, of Burke, and Mr. Dockery, of Richmond—the former advocating the passage, and the latter resisting it. The bill was rejected by a considerable majority.

In the House, the bill to change the time of holding our state elections, from the second to the first Thursday in August, so as to make the Election uniform in each county, gave rise to a discussion of every considerable length. The bill was finally rejected.

John Gray Byrum, of Rutherford, was yesterday elected Solicitor of the Mountain Circuit. On the final vote, it stood: Byrum 88, Goison 66—Col. Gaither having been withdrawn.

## FROM FLORIDA.

It will be seen from the copy of the letter published below, received by the Secretary of War from the General commanding the army in Florida, that the recent efforts of the Government to terminate the war with the Seminole Indians by negotiation, through the intervention of some of the most influential of the chiefs of that tribe who had been removed west, have failed, in consequence of the usual treachery of the Indians. *Globe.*

Head-Quarters, Army of Florida,

Fort King, November 15, 1840.

Sir: Early this morning I was informed by the Arkansas delegation that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus have ended all our well grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures. Confident in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the West. Acting up in full faith to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely; they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion, and before this communication reaches you they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy, and hope soon to apprise the Department of the capture or destruction of some of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. ARMISTEAD,

Brig. General Com. Army of Florida.  
Hon. J. R. Poinsett,  
Secretary of War, Washington.

## VERY LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, November 24, 1840.

The Great Western, with Bristol letters of the 7th, and with later news from all parts of the Old World, except the East Indies, arrived this morning, bringing highly interesting and most important news. The allied Powers have captured Sidon, defeated Ibrahim Pacha, laid siege to St. Jean d'Acre, and were carrying all before them. The Syrians were all in arms against Ibrahim, and the Turks were hurrying more forces from Constantinople. This makes all French aid hopeless. France, we see, is too late to do any good now to the Pacha of Egypt, even if she were disposed. We have, in addition to this, a calm, conciliatory, and dignified speech from the King of the French, in which he manifests his determination to preserve peace, and at the same time to preserve order in Paris and in France. For particulars I must commend you to the newspapers of the day.

The news, I may add, is so favorable to peace, that it seems now only possible to break it by a revolution in France, of which, notwithstanding France is in a highly excited state, there seems little probability. Louis Philippe met with no accident on the opening of the Chamber. Paris was generally quiet. The most effective means had been taken to keep peace. Prior to this, however, mobs of students and workmen attempted to create a riot in Paris by parading the streets, singing the Marseillaise, and shouting "down with the Ministry."

The overland mail from the East Indies had not reached London, but we have later news direct to the 21st of June. The steamer of the British squadron had arrived on the 16th, and one man of war with transports, with a military force of 5,500 men. Canton was declared blockaded in all its entrances, the blockade to take effect on the 28th. The Celestials, in their self-sufficiency, were "poking fun" at the Barbarians, who expected to subdue their hundreds of millions with 5,500 men, and they seemed to consider it a departure of their dignity to make preparations to receive them. The British fleet had gone to the Yellow Sea, with an intention of making a demonstration upon Peking.

Among the passengers in the Great Western is Mr. Muhlenberg and his family. C. C. Cambréling has taken a house for three years in St. Petersburg.

Important news for Texas.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says: "We are informed by Dr. Macaulay, of Baltimore, who has returned to the United States in the Great Western, that at the very moment of his leaving London for

Bristol, he learned from a source that can entirely be relied on, that on the night previous to his departure, Lord Palmerston and Gen. Hamilton, the Plenipotentiary for Texas, agreed and concluded upon the project of a treaty recognizing the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Texas; the treaty likewise provides effectively for the mediation of England in procuring an immediate pacification between Texas and Mexico, and for the establishment of a well-defined boundary line between the two Republics.

The treaty would have come out in the Great Western if sufficient time had been allowed after agreeing to the preliminaries to have engrossed and executed it. It was generally thought in London, if Gen. Hamilton procured the recognition of England, leading as it would to a prompt pacification between Mexico and Texas, the negotiation of the loan by himself and Mr. Burney would be quite certain as soon as the apprehension of European war or revolution in France was dispelled, both of which continued to exert a very depressing influence on the stock and money markets. The conclusion of this important treaty with England had been effected solely by the diplomatic skill and ability which has been so eminently displayed by Gen. Hamilton on the present occasion, and against the views of the abolitionists of England, who are utterly opposed to it.

Balt. Patriot.

The effort to palm Mr. Van Buren off upon the Southern people as their best friend, and Gen. Harrison as their worst enemy, has proved to be a splendid failure. A large majority of the Southern states, and all of the large slave holding regions voted for Harrison. See: Of the Southern states, Harrison received the votes of

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Maryland,       | 10 |
| Kentucky,       | 15 |
| Tennessee,      | 15 |
| North Carolina, | 15 |
| Georgia,        | 11 |
| Mississippi,    | 4  |
| Louisiana,      | 5  |
| 75              |    |

The other Southern states are Virginia, of which the slave holding portion gave a large Whig majority, South Carolina, which votes by compact, Alabama, of which the Southern is the slave holding and Whig portion, and Arkansas, of which we know but little, except that it has scarcely reached a state of civilization. These give 43 electoral votes—little more than half of the vote received by Harrison in the South.

This decisive verdict of the Southern people will give a new direction to the slang of the Feds, and the next thing we shall hear from them is that Harrison has no sympathy for suffering humanity.

Richmond Whig.

The Governor of N. York has appointed 17th Dec. as Thanksgiving day.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on the 10th ult., by Jas. A. Craig, esq. Mr. WILLIAM TURNER to Miss CATHERINE CLENDENIN.

In this county, December 1st, by the Rev. James Phillips, Mr. Geo. A. FACETT to Miss NANCY FAUCETT.

## Obituary.

Died, in Yanceyville, Caswell county, after a lingering illness, on Thursday last, Mr. DANIEL LOGAN McALPIN—a young man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Died, on the 27th inst., after a painful and protracted disease, the Rev. Mr. MEADE, Editor of the Southern Churchman.

Richmond Whig.

## Public Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting of the citizens of Orange at Mr. John Kane's store, on Tuesday, the 8th of December, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of memorializing the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of constructing the contemplated Turnpike Road from Raleigh, by the way of Hillsborough and Greensborough, to the Tennessee line. Persons of all parties are earnestly requested to attend.

December 3.

## Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired before the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 28th inst. the Negroes belonging to Ann L. Davis, for one year, consisting of Men, Women and Children. Terms made known on the day of hire.

WM. CAIN, Esq., &c.

December 3.

## Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale or Rent, on Saturday the 26th of December, the House and Lot in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Wm. McCauley, deceased. The Lot is in a respectable and retired part of the village, and is eligible either for a private residence or boarding house. Terms will be made known on that day.

G. W. JOHNSTON.

December 3.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation, on Little River, last summer, three Yearlings and one black Heifer, with white face, and marked with a crop in the left ear and slit in the right ear. Any information of said cattle will be thankfully received.

JOSIAH TURNER.

Nov. 24th.

## Leasburg Academy.

THE exercises of this school will close, on Monday, on the 15th of December, to be resumed on the 15th of January next.

In addition to the usual studies of the Grammar school in the English and classical departments, opportunities of regular instruction in Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, and the French Language, are afforded, when desired. Declaration and Composition are made important items in the exercises of the school.

A regular boarding house on an extensive plan, and under strict rules of order, with comfortable apartments for students and residents from the occasional visits of the village, has been recently prepared on a lot adjoining the academy, and is subject as far as necessary to his supervision. Board may also be procured in several respectable families in the village, and in the neighborhood, at reduced prices.

Leasburg is a small village, of only ten or twelve families, scattered over a space of nearly a half a mile in extent and generally affording the advantages of retirement and quietude. It is situated on the regular stage route from Henderson to Danville, and comprises as many advantages in point of health, order and morality, as any village with which the subscriber is acquainted.

Concerning the subscriber's qualification, reference may be had to any of the travelling or stationed ministers of the North Carolina Conference, to the Faculty, and many of the graduates and students of Randolph Macon and Chapel Hill.

RATES OF TUITION IN ADVANCE.

For Elementary English branches, \$10 per session.

For Ancient Languages, Mathematics, &c., \$15.

Board, \$40 per session of five months, one half in advance.

LORENZO LEA.

December 2.

## Please Notice This.

THE friend to whom I loaned my OVER COAT will do me a favor by returning it immediately. As it cannot serve as such, I would submit, with due deference, whether I have not the best right to its use during the winter, which is now setting in.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

December 3.

## A Negro for Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 28th day of December next, before the court house door in Hillsborough, a likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age, belonging to the estate of Margaret Murdock, deceased. A nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES A. CRAIG, } Admrs.<

From the Western Star.

We have advocated, and still advocate strongly, the opinion that the human race is advancing, not only in the acquisition of knowledge, but of moral improvement, but we do not mean to assert that this is a necessary consequence of man's organization. We view the fact which is fully borne out by the evidence of the history of the past compared with the present situation and prospects of mankind, the working of divine providence, it is not for man to say such must be the result. That is in the hands of Omnipotence. He who stood on the Acropolis of Athens, in the days of Pericles, must have looked proudly round upon the magnificent piles which it had required but a few years for that learned, polite and cultivated people to erect. "This is a progressive age," he must have cried, "the spirit that is kindled in Athens will bear forward the mind of men until it challenges the power of the gods." But what must have been the thoughts of the melancholy Alexander when he beheld the imperial library, the storehouse of the arts, sciences and eloquence of the past kindled in the furnace to warm the paths of Omar? Surely his cry was, "the world is retrograde, and learning and literature have departed forever!" Both were mistaken, for Athens in her proudest days was tottering to her fall, and we own the restoration of science to the pages of Arabia. We feel that although the flow has hitherto been onward, it has been by the influence not of man but of a higher agency. In looking back upon the page of history, we see single men start up at intervals, and by their actions totally change the aspect of the world. Are they to be regarded as necessary in the fixed course of human economy? Can we calculate the appearance of such spirits at stated periods, or under given circumstances, as we do the appearance of a comet or an eclipse? They are the proofs of the immediate providence of an all-watchful Intelligence, for in the least of his creatures less the object of his special care. If man were in his own nature a progressive creature, it would follow that we should find progression steady; but at various periods in the history of the world, human intellect appears to have slumbered, and in that dangerous sleep fallen back to the point from which it started, then again aroused, it pressed forward with renewed energy. Can we see aught in this but the immediate presence of the Divinity?

To those daring spirits who labored on, unassisted by the difficulties and undaunted at the peril that impeded their course, how great a veneration is due! The leaders of a former age, they passed not to consider the obstacles which obstructed their progress, but struggled fearlessly forward, stimulated by the bright looks of that truth which the world could not see, and which themselves saw so far but dimly in the distance; till at length that surest touchstone of desert success, "rewarded their exertions, and mankind, henceforth, ranked among their benefactors and instructors those whom they had stigmatized as visionaries and mad men. Their successors are still upon the earth—men to whom nothing is hopeless, or any thing incredible; men who perpetually enlarge the domain of knowledge, and teach us how distant is the limit of the attainable; and though their dangers and difficulties are less than those of their predecessors—though monks can no longer threaten them with dungeons, and much of the mechanical drudgery of science is done to their hands,—neither in brilliancy nor in usefulness will their achievements be surpassed by those of any period of which history has preserved the record.

O. K. K. K.—Well, well, our old friend Mr. Van Buren, is off to King'shook, cultivating Kabbages, at last! We shall seek no consolation in tears at the present. It has been our good fortune to precede him in all his movements, and that is "grief" as well as "glory enough" for us. We led him before the good people of Virginia as a candidate for the Presidency, and worked hard for his election too, in which we succeeded to our heart's content. We led him on the Sub Treasury Question, and worked hard for that too, in which we have not succeeded to our heart's content, for we partially led him into a scrape, from which we could not lead him out, if alive true the Whigs say about it. And now we've led him into retirement, to enjoy the delightful occupation of "cultivating Kabbages," and manufacturing them into Soup Kront—in which we wish both him and yourself the best parts of all good luck, for we don't want to lead him any farther. There are some places at which some folks wish him, whether we wish neither to lead or follow him, or any body else.

Y. A. Star.

Temperance in Europe.—The Temperance Journal states that the Rev. Mr. Baird had been presented to the king of Sweden, was cordially welcomed by the crown prince, had presented the temperance cause to the Diet, and an assemblage of 2000 persons, and was every where welcomed as a general benefactor.

The triumphs of Father Matthew continue unabated. On the 28th and 29th of September he visited Dublin the second time, when the enthusiasm of the people, and the crowds pressing forward to receive the pledge, were unsurpassed by any former occasion. During those two days 72,000 individuals received the pledge, and when he ceased his labors several thousands were waiting to take it. His addresses were all very modest and reasonable.

The marquis of Lansdown had addressed him a very complimentary letter, in which, after a tour through the south of Ireland, he expresses the greatest delight at the change in the appearance of the population through the temperance movement, and begs the acceptance of 100 pounds to be devoted by him to the benefit of his poor countrymen.

The Central Total Abstinence Society of Ireland, have made an able address to the public, to excite them to take effective and peremptory measures to secure the temperance reformation, and prevent, if possible, any thing like a reaction or decline.

A Church of England Temperance Society has been formed in London, on the total abstinence principle, which promises much good.

Every Word True.—It is a great and prevalent error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrible mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would deal so with his garden or lot; no man would raise a colt or puppy on such a principle. Take notice, parents, unless you till the new soil and throw in the good seed, the devil will have a crop of poison weeds before you know what is taking place. Look at your dear child, and think whether you will leave his safety or ruin at hazard.

Obliging.—The witty editor of the Boston Morning Post, an able Democratic paper, gives notice to his readers that "when he hears of a state going for our side any where out South, he will give them due notice."—Ay, du, Col. Greene, if you please—we can't hear of one way or can fix it.

Y. A. Star.

**Junto Academy.**

THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th of January, 1841.

This institution is divided into two departments, English and classical, in each department the course of instruction is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at five dollars per session of five months; and in the second class, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department, is taught a full and complete academic course of Latin and Greek literature; the tuition fee is twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our universities. No day students will be taken in either department; each student entering the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue, of each student placed under our care. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board, and good out rooms, for seven dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending.—Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.

Baltimore Star, Standard, and Register, copy the above six weeks, every other week, and send account to the subscriber, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

November 14.

**Female School.**

I SHALL again open my School on the 2d Monday in January next, under the instruction of Miss O. L. HART and Miss BRADLEY, both of a high order of teachers.

PRICES FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, 8 00

Natural and Moral Philosophy, History, Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Astronomy and Composition, 12 00

EXTRA.

Drawing, Painting, Needle Work, and Embroidery, 3 00

Music, 30 00

French, Latin, and Greek Languages, 10 00

Board, including all expenses, will be, 32 00

The School will be furnished with a new Pinn Forge.

I am greatly enlarging my buildings, and will be able to board a larger number of girls, with more room and comfort. My house is open at all times for boarders, without previous engagements.

This School will give a thorough and complete education to young ladies, in all the literary and ornamental branches of female learning.

This place is in the country, very retired and remarkably healthy.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, N. C., Nov. 13.

**Press for Sale.**

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

F. O. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17.

**GOODS! GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!!**

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

**A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, } CLOTHS.

Drab, Mixed, Black, Drab, and } CASSIMERES.

FASHIONABLE, SATINETTES, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and } VESTINGS.

Fashionable Winter, French, German, and } MERINOES.

English, Plain, Figured, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Black and Lead, Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14.

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

**A handsome assortment of GOODS,**

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17.

**Notice.**

ALL those indebted to the firm of O. F. Long & Co. are requested to call at the Store of J. Webb, Jr. & Co., and settled by cash or note, by the first of January; after that time all accounts remaining open will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

O. F. LONG & Co.

October 14.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.**

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

—Polly Taylor, } Petitioner for Divorce.

Elisha Taylor, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, Clerk.

Price Adv. \$4 50.

**Notice.**

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act of incorporation for Fairfield Academy in Orange county.

November 18.

**For Sale,**

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS.

30 Sacks of SALT.

30 Kegs of NAILS.

J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14.

**Pine Shingles.**

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, FINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8.

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.**

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Charles P. George's heirs v. Zachariah Price and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Price and J. C. Brasfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Price and John C. Brasfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. \$4 50.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Person County.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Robert Jones and Robert D. Dumps, vs. Henderson Bumpass.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of five weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and there to reply and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the case heard ex parte. Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price Adv. \$4 50.

**Job Printing,**

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.**

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES:

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do. Heavy double mild Drab Cloth, for Over Coats Do. do. Grey do. Do. do. Beaver do. Do. do. Pilot do. do.

Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey, Super Whiney & Green Makinaw Blankets Duffle and twilled ditto, Blanket and Cloth Over Coats, Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs, White, Red and Green Flannels, Green Baize, Oil Cloth, French and English Merinoes, Plaid, Black, and Figured Mouselin de Lane, French, English and American Prints, Black and Blue black Bombazines, Black and Colored Silks, Plain and Chequered Muslin, Worked Collars and Scarfs, Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets, New Style Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Hardware and Cutlery, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Race and Ground Ginger, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, Prussian Blue, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 23.

**For Sale,**

20 Boxes CANDLES, 20 Sacks SALT, And a general assortment of CASTINGS, By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23.

**Orange County, August Term, 1840.**

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

August 28.

**NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.**

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled. Ladies' ditto. Silver Levers, English and French Watches. Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals. Fine Gold Guard Chains. Gold Seals and Keys. Miniature Cases. A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings. Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings. Silver over-pointed Pencil Cases. Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted. Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons. Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys. Shell and Tin Music Boxes. Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality. Silver Thimbles, Money Burses, and Pocket Books. Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes. Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays. Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols. Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months.—Orders punctually attended to.

October 23.

**LEMUEL LYNCH.**

**Notice.**

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23.

**Notice—To Printers.**

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration. Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. B. Q. Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER.

September, 1840.

**BLANKS for sale at this Office.**

**Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines**

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to the vegetable kingdom, and their action is purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed life and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the philosophically principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the vari ous impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a new paper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

**Moffat's Medical Manual;** designed as a Domestic Guide to Health. This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 30.

**Equity Sale.**

Thomas Moore's Petition to Sell Real Estate. September Term, 1840.

By virtue of a decree made in this case, I shall offer for sale, on the 5th day of December next, before the store of N. J. King & Co., in Chapel Hill, on a credit of one and two years, the Brick HOUSE in the village now occupied by Miles Davis. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

November 10.

**Cast Iron Ploughs.**

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Point, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

**CERTIFICATES.**

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by J. J. & Richmond, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Cassell county. STEPHEN DOBSON, do do. GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do. WILLIAM IRVINE, do do.

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS MCGHEE, Person county.

October 10.

**Choice Liquors, &c.**

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber.

Superior Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, James Rum, Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, London Brown Stout, Pale Ale, Irish Whisky, Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7.

**Brandreth's Pills.**

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands in the, when properly prepared with a vegetable, all having the same origin, and invariably free from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were in various incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be derived from the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon the organ, and when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce giddy; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, vertigo; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy or paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide, it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce weakness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatver tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of Brandreth's Medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

**Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, at 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.**

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills: Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough. Siedman & Ramsay, Piusborough. Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington. Joseph A. Sirethill, Midway, Davidson. James B. McDade, Chapel Hill. J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege, do. M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham. G. A. Mybane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamogor, Guilford. J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough. J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham. James Johnson, Wentworth, do. Wood & Neal, Madison, do. W. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, do. Owen M. Aler, Yanceyville, Caswell. N. J. Palmer, Milton, do.

December 18.

**GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.**

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has proved an astonishing cure in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborough Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13.

**Hats and Shoes.**

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)

15 Cases SHOES—Comprising, Ladies' Kid Slippers, Do. Buckin Walking Shoes, Misses' Kid Slippers, Do. Walking Slides, Men's Kip Brogans, Do. Stout do.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23.

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.**

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. William L. Durham's heirs at law.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and there answer, plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. \$4 50.

**Mattresses,**

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24.

**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until further notice.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and thirty-five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.